

Novel Use of Flavones

Description

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The present invention encompasses flavone-type compounds useful in the treatment of cyclooxygenase-2 and NF κ B mediated diseases especially arthritis and Alzheimer's disease. More particularly, this invention concerns a method of inhibiting cyclooxygenase-2
10 (COX-2) and NF κ B.

The prostaglandins are extremely potent substances which produce a wide variety of biological effects, often in the nanomolar to picomolar concentration range. The discovery of two forms of COX,
15 isoenzymes COX-1 and COX-2, that catalyze the oxidation of arachidonic acid leading to prostaglandin biosynthesis has resulted in renewed research to delineate the role of these two isozymes in physiology and pathophysiology. These isozymes have been shown to have different gene regulation and represent distinctly dif-
20 ferent prostaglandin biosynthesis pathways. The COX-1 pathway is expressed constitutively in most cell types. It responds to pro-
duce prostaglandins that regulate acute events in vascular homeo-
stasis and also has a role in maintaining normal stomach and re-
nal function. The COX-2 pathway involves an induction mechanism
25 which has been linked to inflammation, mitogenesis and ovulation phenomena.

Prostaglandin inhibitors provide therapy for pain, fever, and in-
flammation, and are useful therapies, for example in the treat-
30 ment or rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. The non-steroi-
dal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) such as ibuprofen, naproxen and fenamates inhibit both isozymes. Inhibition of the constitu-
tive enzyme COX-1 results in gastrointestinal side effects in-
cluding ulcers and bleeding and incidence of renal problems with
35 chronic therapy. Inhibitors of the induced isozyme COX-2 may pro-
vide anti-inflammatory activity without the side effects of COX-1
inhibitors.

The Nuclear factor kappa B (NF κ B) is a pivotal Transcription fac-
40 tor in chronic inflammatory diseases (for review see New England
J. Med. 336 (1997) p. 1066). NF κ B mediates inflammatory response
in diseases as arthritis (osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthri-
tis), asthma, inflammatory bowel disease and other inflammatory
diseases.

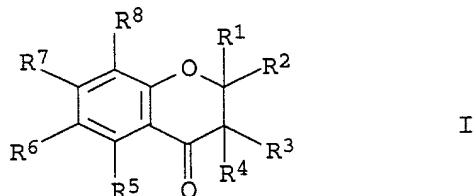
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The present invention discloses flavone-compounds which are inhibitors of biosynthesis of COX-2, NF κ B and both, CO2-X and NF κ B.

Flavonoids are known as inhibitors of the growth of Caco 2 and
5 HT-29 cell lines (Eur. J. Nutr. 38 (1999) p. 133; Proc. Germ.
Nutr. Soc. 1 (1999) p. 28)

The compounds of the invention have the formula I

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I

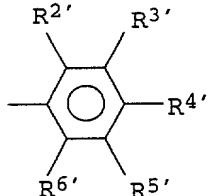
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wherein R¹ and R⁴ represent either Hydrogen or together a bond

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ represent independently of each other Hydrogen, Hydroxy or Methoxy; in addition R⁷ represents a sugar substituent
20 like glucoside, rutinosid, manno gluco pyransyl, aetrosylglucoside

R² and R³ represent Hydrogen, Hydroxy, Methoxy or

25



wherein R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{4'}, R^{5'} and R^{6'}

30 are independently of each other Hydrogen, Hydroxy or Methoxy with the proviso, that R² or R³ is represented by the optionally substituted Phenylring and their pharmaceutical acceptable salts.

Pharmaceutical acceptable salts are salts of anorganic or organic acids like HCl, H₃PO₄, H₂SO₄, H₂CO₃, Acetic acid, Citric acid and
35 other acids well known in the state of the art of pharmaceutical substances.

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Examples for compounds of the invention are given in the following tables

Table 1 Flavones (Formula III)

compound	R ³	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸	R ^{2'}	R ^{3'}	R ^{4'}	R ^{5'}	R ^{6'}
Flavone	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
5-OH-flavone	H	OH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
7-OH-flavone	H	H	H	OH	H	H	H	H	H	H
7,8-(OH) ₂ -flavone	H	H	H	OH	OH	H	H	H	H	H
acacetin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
chrysin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	H	H	H
diosmin	H	OH	H	sugar	H	H	OH	OCH ₃	H	H
apiin	H	OH	H	-apiosyl glucoside	H	H	H	OH	H	H
baicalein	H	OH	OH	OH	H	H	H	H	H	H
apigenin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OH	H	H
diosmetin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
kaempferide	OH	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
tangeretin	H	OH	OH	OH	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
luteolin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH	OH	H	H
rutin	manno/gluco-pyranosyl	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OH	OH	H

Table 2 Flavonols (Formula II)

Compound	R ³	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶
3-OH-flavone	OH	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
kaempferol	OH	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OH	H	H
fisetin	OH	H	H	OH	H	H	OH	OH	H	H
quercetin	OH	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH	OH	H	H
morin	OH	OH	H	OH	H	OH	H	OH	H	H
myricetin	OH	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH	OH	H	H

Table 3 Flavanones (as Formula II but R¹ = R⁴ = H)

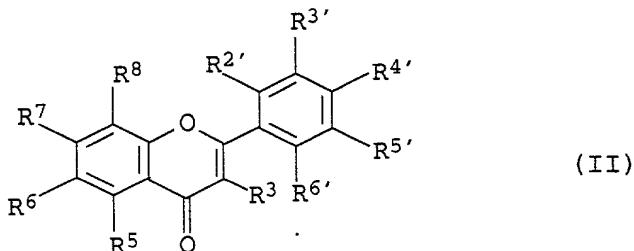
Compound	R ³	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶
flavanone	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
bavachinin	H	H	methyl-butenyl	OCH ₃	H	H	H	OH	H	H
didymin	H	OH	H	-rutinosid	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
hesperidin	H	OH	H	manno/glucopyranosyl	H	H	H	OCH ₃	OH	H
hesperetin	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	OH	OCH ₃	H	H
naringin	H	OH	H	manno/glucopyranosyl	H	H	H	OH	H	H

Table 4 Isoflavones (Formula I R¹ + R⁴ = bond, R³ = Phenyl-residue)

Compound	R ²	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸	R ^{2'}	R ^{3'}	R ^{4'}	R ^{5'}	R ^{6'}
biochanin A	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H	H
daidzein	H	H	H	OH	H	H	H	OH	H	H
genistin	H	OH	H	-glucoside	H	H	H	OH	H	H
genistein	H	OH	H	OH	H	H	H	OH	H	H

Preferred compounds of the invention have the formula II

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wherein R³ represents Hydrogen, Hydroxy or Methoxy and R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R^{2'}, R^{3'}, R^{4'}, R^{5'}, R^{6'} are as given in formula I.

Specifically preferred are compounds selected the group of:

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Flavone,

Baicalein,

Diosmin,

Kaempferide

20 Tangeretine,

3-OH-Flavone

Fisetin,

Myricetin,

Flavanone,

25 Hesparidin,

Hesperetin,

Bavachinin,

Daidzein,

Genistein,

30 Genistin,

Luteolin,

Quercetin,

Didymin,

Biochamin.

35

The most preferred compound is flavone.

The compounds of the invention are inhibitors of COX-2 or NFκB or COX-2 and NFκB and can be used for the manufacture of a medicament 40 for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases mediated by COX-2 or COX-2 and NFκB.

The compounds of the invention inhibit the biosynthesis of COX-2 or NFκB or COX-2 and NFκB.

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The following examples illustrate the invention but are not to be construed as limitation of the invention.

Example 1

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Cell Culture of HT-29 Cells

HT-29 cells (passage 106) were provided by ATCC and used between passage 150 and 200. Cells were cultured and passaged in
10 RPMI-1640 supplemented with 100 % FCS and 2 mM glutamine (all from GIBCO, Eggenstein, Germany). Antibiotics added were 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin (GIBCO). The cultures were maintained in a humidified atmosphere of 95 % air and 5 % CO₂ at 37°C. Cells were passaged at preconfluent densities by the use of
15 a solution containing 0.05 % trypsin and 0.5 mM EDTA (GIBCO).

Example 2

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR

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RNA from HT-29 cells was isolated at the times indicated in table 5 according to the method described by Chomczynski and Sacchi Anal. Biochem. 162 (1987) 156 with slight modifications. Reverse transcription was done with 5 µg of isolated RNA. First strand
25 cDNA synthesis was accomplished with an oligo-(dT)₁₅ primer (MBI Fermentas). Amplification of sequence specific fragments (Taq Polymerase was from Sigma) was performed with 30 cycles (95°C denaturation for 1 min, 55°C hybridization for 2 min, 72°C extensions for 2 min; Personal Cycler, Biometra, Göttingen, Germany).
30 RT-PCR products were separated on a 1 % agarose gel and visualized by ethidium bromide. The amount of first strand used to amplify specific sequences was derived from the linear range of amplification. The amplified GAP-DH sequence was used as a constitutively expressed control. The amplified products were
35 photographed and the intensity of the bands was analyzed by the SigmaGel software. No products were obtained for all genes without reverse transcription the specificity of mRNA determination. A λ-DNA/EcoRI + HindIII marker (MBI Fermentas) was used in all PCR experiments as a size control of the amplified products. Amplified cDNA sequences (primers were custom synthesized by Eurogentec, Seraing, Belgium) were GAP-DH: bp 558-1010; COX-2: bp
40 1366-1870, NFκB:bp 2832-3401.

To derive the EC₅₀ values for growth inhibition a non-linear
45 approximation model by the least square methods based on a competition curve using one component was applied (GraphPadPrism, GraphPad, USA). For statistical analysis a students t-test

(GraphPadPrism) was used. For each variable at least 3 independent experiments were carried out. Data are given as the mean \pm SEM.

5 Example 3

Flavone Effects on Gene Expression in HT-29 Cells

To assess whether the effects of flavone on cell-cycle arrest and apoptosis observed in HT-29 cells were mediated by altered gene expression, mRNA levels of genes were determinated. COX-2 was found to be diminished in its transcript levels drastically when cells were exposed to flavone for 48 h (Table 5). The mRNA of NF κ B (nuclear transcription factor κ B) was also reduced dramatically by flavone treatment. That this effect on gene expression occurred selectively was shown by unaltered mRNA levels of the tumor suppressor p53.

Table 5
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Semi-quantitative determination of COX-2 and NF κ B mRNA levels in HT-29 cells by use of RT-PCR (n=4). The cells were incubated for the indicated time points with or without (control) 150 μ M flavone and subsequently RNA was isolated, reversely transcribed and cDNA sequences of COX-2, NF κ B and GAP-DH (as a constitutively expressed standard gene) were amplified by specific primers.

	incubation time [h]	3 h	8 h	24 h	48 h
30	COX-2/GAPDH [AUC] control	0.74	0.60	0.71	0.71
	150 μ M flavone	0.69	0.35	0.24*	0.12**
	NF κ B/GAPDH [AUC] control	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5
35	150 μ M flavone	1.1	1.7	0.8*	0.4**

* P < 0.05

** P < 0.01

Pharmaceutical Compositions

40 The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions which comprise compounds of the present invention formulated together with one or more non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of
45 the present invention formulated together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" means a non-toxic, inert solid,

semi-solid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are sugars such as lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as corn 5 starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil; safflower oil; sesame oil; olive oil; Corn 10 oil and soybean oil; glycols; such a propylene glycol; esters such as ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as magnesium hydroxide and aluminium hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer's solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other 15 non-toxic compatible lubricants such as sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the procedures and judgements well known to 20 one skilled in the art. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention can be administered to humans and other animals orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, or drops), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray.

25 It is a further object of the present invention to provide such a therapeutic composition which is a nutraceutical - that is, a composition which includes only naturally-occurring components capable of providing beneficial therapeutic and health promoting 30 effects.

Another object of the present invention is use of compounds of formula I or II in food for the treatment or prevention of diseases by inhibiting the prostaglandin and NF κ B biosynthesis.

35 The compounds of the present invention may be potentially useful in the treatment of several illness or disease states such as Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular diseases, ischemic perfusion injury, inflammatory bowel diseases, immune disorders including 40 HIV-infection, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, diabetes, inflammatory diseases, dysmenorrhea, asthma, premature labor, adhesions and in particular pelvic adhesions, osteoporosis, and ankylosing spondolitis.

45 The compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting prostaglandin biosynthesis, COX-2 and NF κ B comprising a therapeutically effective

amount of a compound of formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing
5 a pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting prostaglandin biosynthesis or NF κ B-biosynthesis or COX-2 and NF κ B-biosynthesis comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula II and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10 In addition, the compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing a method for inhibiting prostaglandin biosynthesis comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I.

15 The compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing a method for inhibiting prostaglandin biosynthesis comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutical effective amount of compound of formula II.

20 In addition, the compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing a method for treating pain, fever, inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and adhesions, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I.

25 In addition, the compounds of the present invention may be useful by providing a method for treating pain, fever, inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis and adhesions, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula II.

In addition the compounds of the present invention may be useful for prevention of the above mentioned diseases. For prophylaxis of those diseases like inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, os-
35 teoarthritis and Alzheimer's disease the compounds of the invention are used at doses lower than the therapeutical effective amount. The compounds of the invention can be used as dietary supplements, added as the active ingredients to foods or medical foods or as oral compositions.

40 Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used
45 in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl

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benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (such as, for example, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, sesame oils, and the like), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, poly-ethyl-ene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions can also include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

10 Injectable preparations, such as, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution, suspension or emulsion in a non-

15 toxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, such as, for example, a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, isotonic sodium chloride solution, and the like. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a

20 solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid are used in the preparation of injectable preparations.

25 The injectable formulations can be sterilized by any method known in the art, such as, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium

30 prior to use.

In order to prolong the effect of a drug, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the drug from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the drug then depends upon its rate of dissolution which, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered drug form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the drug in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microencapsulated matrices of the drug in biodegradable polymers such as polyactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of drug to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of drug release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formula-

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tions are also prepared by entrapping the drug in liposomes or microemulsions which are compatible with body tissues.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably
5 suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of
this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers
such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository
wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body
temperature and thus melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and
10 release the active compound.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms,
the active compound is usually mixed with at least one inert,
15 pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as, for example, sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as, for example, starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol and silicic acid, b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidi-
20 none, sucrose, and acacia, c) humectants such as, for example, glycerol, d) disintegrating agents such as, for example, agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as, for example, paraffin, f) absorption accelerators
25 such as, for example, quaternary ammonium compounds, g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as, for example, kaolin and bentonite clay, and lubricants such as, for example, talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lau-
30 ryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as
35 fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients such as, for example, lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as
40 fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using excipients such as, for example, lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

The active compounds can also be in micro-encapsulated form with
45 one or more excipients as noted above. The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings, release con-

trolling coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulation art. In such solid dosage forms the active compound may be admixed with the least one inert diluent such as, for example, sucrose, lactose or starch. Such dosage forms may 5 also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than inert diluents, e.g., tabletting lubricants and other tabletting aids such as, for example, magnesium stearate and microcrys-talline cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. They may 10 optionally contain opacifying agents and can also be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

15

Dosage forms for topical or transdermal administration of a compound of this invention include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants or patches. The active component is admixed under sterile conditions with a 20 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives or buffers as may be required. Ophthalmic formulation, ear drops, eye ointments, powders and solutions are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention.

25 The ointments, pastes, creams and gels may contain, in addition to an active compound of this invention, excipients such as, for example, animal and vegetable fats, oils, waxes, paraffins, starch, tragacanth, cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonites, silicic acid, talc and zinc oxide, or mixtures thereof.

Powders and sprays can contain, in addition to the compounds of this hydroxide, calcium silicates and polyamide powder, or mixtures of these substances. Sprays can additionally contain cus-35 tomary propellants such as chlorofluorohydrocarbons.

Transdermal patches have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms can be made by dissolving or dispensing the compound in a suitable 40 medium. Absorption enhancers can also be used to increase the flux of the compound across the skin. The rate can be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix or gel.

45 According to the methods of treatment of the present invention, a patient, is treated by administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the invention, in such

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amounts and for such time as is necessary to achieve the desired result. By a "therapeutically effective amount" of a compound of the invention is meant a sufficient amount of the compound to provide the relief desired, at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio applicable to any medical treatment. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific therapeutically effective dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed; and like factors well known in the medical arts.

20 The compound of the inventions can be added to nutritional substance which can be a food preparation or an essential nutrient preparation.

Essential nutrient preparations are materials which contain one or more essential nutrients. Where only one essential nutrient is present in the essential nutrient preparation, that essential nutrient can be a vitamin. As used herein, essential nutrients are those nutrients which are required to sustain health but which cannot be effectively produced by humans. Examples of essential nutrients are compiled in a number of published sources, including Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease, 8th ed., Shils et al., eds., Philadelphia:Lea and Febiger (1994), which is hereby incorporated by reference. Essential nutrients are meant to include essential vitamins and provitamins thereof, essential fats, essential minerals, such as those minerals for which daily values have been recommended, and essential amino acids. One example of an essential nutrient preparation is a formulation which contains a vitamin and a caloric content of less than 2.5 cal per dry gram, preferably less than 2 cal per dry gram, most preferably less than 1.8 cal per dry gram. Essential nutrient preparations also include those materials which contain at least one vitamin in an amount greater than 15%, preferably greater than 20%, more preferably greater than 40% of the U.S. adult RDA for that essential nutrient per gram of essential nutrient preparation. Still other suitable essential nutrient preparations contain at least two vitamins, each in an amount greater than 10%, preferably greater than 15%, more preferably greater than 20% of the U.S.

adult RDA for that essential nutrient per gram of essential nutrient preparation. Suitable essential nutrient preparations are commonly referred to as dietary supplements, vitamin supplements, and mineral supplements, multiple vitamin supplements, and the like, and are typically available commercially in the form of pills, tablets, capsules, powders, syrups, and suspensions. Preferably, the essential nutrient composition contains at least one essential nutrient in an amount greater than 25%, more preferably greater than 50%, and most preferably greater than or equal to 100% of the daily requirement for that essential nutrient per customarily consumed quantity of the essential nutrient preparation.

As indicated above, the nutritional substance can also be a food preparation. Food preparations are materials which contain one or more amino acid, carbohydrate, or fat, which are suitable for human or animal consumption, and which are not essential nutrient preparations. It is preferred that the food preparation be a two or more component food preparation. For example, a two or more component food preparation can be a mixture of two or more one-component foods. One component foods are foods which are derived substantially from a single natural source. A small percentage of the one-component food can be derived from a second natural source, but that percentage, by weight, is preferably less than 5%, more preferably less than than 1%, more preferably less than 0.1%. One component foods include, for example, sugar, unsweetened juice, nectar, or puree from a single species of plant, such as unsweetened apple juice (including a blend of different varieties of apple juice), grapefruit juice, orange juice, apple sauce, apricot nectar, tomato juice, tomato sauce, tomato puree, and the like. Grain plants of a single species and materials produced from grain plants of a single species, such as corn syrup, rye flour, wheat flour, oat bran, and the like are also considered to be one component foods. Alternatively, the two or more component food preparation can be a mixture of one or more one component foods and one or more essential nutrients. Preferably, the amount of at least one of the one or more essential nutrients present in the two component food is greater than the amount of the at least one essential nutrient that is naturally present collectively in the one or more one component foods. For example, where the essential nutrients are vitamin X and vitamin Y and where the one component food is orange juice and where the orange juice naturally contains vitamin X and vitamin Y in amounts "Nx" and "Ny", respectively, it is preferred that the composition contain vitamin X and vitamin Y in amounts "Tx" and "Ty", respecti-

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vely, so that T_x is greater than N_x , T_y is greater than N_y , or both.

Food preparations particularly well suited to the practice of the present invention include breakfast foods, such as prepared cereals, toaster pastries, and breakfast drink mixes; infant formulas; dietary supplements; complete diet formulas; and weight-loss preparations, such as weight-loss drinks and weight-loss bars.

10 The food preparation can be one which naturally contains no compounds of formula I or II. Alternatively, it can contain a natural molar amount of a natural isomer of. For purposes of this application, the molar amount of natural compounds of formula I or II contained per gram of food is designated "N". For some 15 foods, the molar amount of compounds of formula I or II naturally present is known. For others, the molar amount of compounds of formula I or II can be determined by a number of sensitive and specific methods, such as high-performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") and gas chromatography ("GC").

20 The molar amount of natural compounds of formula I or II present
in the composition of the present invention is greater than the
molar amount of present in the food preparation. For purposes of
this application, the molar amount of natural isomer of compounds
25 of formula I or II contained per gram of composition is designa-
ted "T". Thus, T necessarily must be greater than N. Preferably,
T/N is greater than 105%; more preferably, it is greater than
110%; and, most preferably, it is greater than 120%.

30 As indicated above, the composition can, optionally, include one or more unnatural isomers of compounds of formula I or II. When present in the composition, the one or more unnatural isomers of is preferably present in a molar amount which is less than T minus N.

35 The present invention also relates to a method for increasing the content of compounds of formula I or II of a nutritional substance. The nutritional substance can be a food preparation, an essential nutrient preparation, or a combination of a food preparation and an essential nutrient preparation. The content of compounds of formula I or II of the nutritional substance is increased by incorporating one or more natural isomers of compounds of formula I or II into or with the nutritional substance. This can be achieved by methods well known in the art of food and essential nutrient preparation, such as by homogenizing, coating, spraying, coarsely mixing, tossing, kneading, pilling, and extru-

ding one or more, singly or in combination, onto or with the nutritional substance.

One or more of the one or more compounds of formula I or II that
5 are added to the nutritional substance in accordance with the
present invention can be substantially chirally pure or each of
the one or more compounds of formula I or II can be chirally
pure. Alternatively, one or more of the one or more natural
compounds of formula I or II can be present in a mixture with one
10 or more unnatural compounds of formula I or II. The molar amount
of the one or more natural compounds of formula I or II and the
one or more unnatural compounds of formula I or II present in the
mixture added to the nutritional substance can be the same, as in
the case where a racemic mixture is added, or they can be differ-
15 ent. Preferably the molar amount of the natural isomer exceeds
the molar amount of the unnatural isomer. Additionally or alter-
natively, unnatural isomer can be incorporated in a separate step
subsequent to or prior to incorporating the one or more natural
isomers into the nutritional substance. It is preferred that the
20 collective molar amount of unnatural isomer added before, during,
and/or after the addition of natural isomer be less than the col-
lective molar amount of natural isomer added.

Natural isomers of reduced folates that are substantially chi-
25 rally pure can be prepared by any suitable method, including, for
example, by classical chemical synthesis or increasing by bio-
technology means of the amount of compounds of formula I or II in
plants used for preparation of nutritional substance.

30 The compositions of the present invention can be used to increase
a subject's dietary intake of compounds of formula I or II by
administering the composition to the subject. Certain classes of
individuals are viewed to be especially benefitted by increasing
dietary intake of compounds of formula I or II. These include
35 pregnant females; females who have had a miscarriage; females who
have carried a fetus having a neural tube defect, a cleft lip de-
fect, or a cleft palate defect; and humans who suffer vascular
disease.

40 EXAMPLES for

- 1) A typical ready to eat breakfast cereal: corn (and/or other grains), sugar, salt, malt flavoring, such that a 30 g serv-
ing provides about 2 g of protein, 26 g total carbohydrate,
45 and 330 mg of sodium, also containing per serving size vita-
min A palmitate (15% of RDI), ascorbic acid (25% of RDI), re-
duced iron (45% of RDI), vitamin D (10% of RDI), thiamin hy-

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drochloride (25% of RDI), riboflavin (25% of RDI), niacinamide (25% of RDI), pyridoxine hydrochloride (25% of RDI), and 100 mg of flavone.

5 2) A typical daily multivitamin tablet: calcium carbonate, ascorbic acid (60 mg, 100% RDI), gelatin, vitamin E acetate (30 I.U., 100% RDI), starch, niacinamide (20 mg, 100% RDI), hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, calcium pantothenate (10 mg, 100% RDI), calcium silicate, hydroxypropylcellulose, pyridoxine hydrochloride (2 mg, 100% RDI), riboflavin (1.7 mg, 100% RDI), thiamin mononitrate (1.5 mg, 100% RDI), beta carotene & vitamin A acetate (5000 I.U., 100% RDI), sodium hexametaphosphate, magnesium stearate, vitamin D (400 I.U., 100% RDI), vitamin B₁₂ (6 .mu.g, 100% RDI), lecithin, and 15 700 mg of flavone.

3) A typical daily multivitamin and minerals tablet: calcium phosphate (130 mg of elemental calcium), magnesium hydroxide & stearate (100 mg, 25% RDI), cellulose, potassium chloride, ascorbic acid (60 mg, 100% RDI), gelatin, ferrous fumarate (18 mg elemental iron, 100% RDI), zinc sulfate (15 mg, 100% RDI), modified cellulose gum, vitamin E acetate (30 I.U., 100% RDI), citric acid, niacinamide (20 mg, 100% RDI), magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, calcium pantothenate (10 mg, 100% RDI), selenium yeast, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, manganese sulfate, silica, copper oxide (2 mg, 100% RDI), chromium yeast, molybdenum yeast, pyridoxine hydrochloride (2 mg, 100% RDI), riboflavin (1.7 mg, 100% RDI), thiamin mononitrate (1.5 mg, 100% RDI), beta carotene & 25 vitamin A acetate (5000 I.U., 100% RDI), potassium iodide (150 .mu.g, 100% RDI), sodium hexametaphosphate, biotin (30 .mu.g, 10% RDI), vitamin D (400 I.U., 100% RDI), vitamin B₁₂ (6 .mu.g, 100% RDI), lecithin, and 700 mg of flavone.

35 4) A typical daily multivitamin and minerals tablet for older adults: calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate (200 mg Ca, 20% RDI; 48 mg phosphorous, 5% RDI), magnesium oxide, magnesium stearate (100 mg, 25% RDI), potassium chloride (80 mg, 2% RDI), microrystalline cellulose, ascorbic acid (60 mg, 100% RDI), gelatin, d l-alfa-tocopheryl acetate (45 I.U., 150% RDI), modified food starch, maltodextrin, crospovidone, reduced iron (4 mg, 22 RDI), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, niacinamide (20 mg, 100% RDI), zinc oxide (15 mg, 100% RDI), 40 calcium pantothenate, manganese sulfate (3.5 mg), vitamin D (400 I.U., 100% RDI), titanium dioxide, vitamin A and .beta.-carotene (5000 I.U., 100% RDI), stearic acid, pyridoxine hy-

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rochloride (3 mg, 150% RDI), riboflavin (1.7 mg, 100% RDI), silicon dioxide, copper oxide (2 mg, 100% RDI), dextrose, thiamin mononitrate (1.5 mg, 100% RDI), triethyl citrate, polylysorbate 80, chromium chloride (130 .mu.g), artificial colors, potassium iodide ((150 .mu.g, 100% RDI), sodium metasilicate (2 mg), sodium molybdate (160 .mu.g), borates, sodium selenate (20 .mu.g), biotin (30 .mu.g, 10% RDI), sodium metavanadate (10 .mu.g), cyanocobalamin (25 .mu.g, 417% RDI), nickelous sulfate (5 .mu.g), and phytonadione, and 700 mg of flavone.

5) A typical complete diet drink: water, sugar, calcium and sodium caseinates, maltodextrin, high-oleic safflower oil, soy protein, soy oil, canola oil, cocoa, sodium and potassium citrates, calcium carbonate and phosphate (250 mg Ca, 25% RDI), magnesium chloride and phosphate (100 mg Mg, 25% RDI), sodium chloride, soy lecithin, choline chloride, flavor, ascorbic acid (30 mg, 50% RDI), carrageenan, zinc sulfate (5.6 mg, 37% RDI), ferrous sulfate (4.5 mg Fe, 25% RDI), alfa-tocopheryl acetate (11.3 I.U., 37.7% RDI), niacinamide (5 mg, 25% RDI), calcium pantothenate (2.5 mg, 25% RDI), manganese sulfate (1.3 mg), copper salt (25% RDI), vitamin A palmitate (1250 I.U., 25% RDI), thiamin hydrochloride (0.375 mg, 25% RDI), pyridoxine hydrochloride (0.5 mg, 25% RDI), riboflavin (0.425 mg, 25% RDI), biotin (75 .mu.g, 25% RDI), sodium molybdate (38 .mu.g), chromium chloride (25 .mu.g), potassium iodide (37.5 .mu.g, 25% RDI), sodium selenate (18 .mu.g), phylloquinone (vitamin K_{sub.1}), cyanocobalamin (1.5 .mu.g, 25% RDI), vitamin D_{sub.3} (100 I.U., 25% RDI), and 700 mg of flavone.

30) 6) A typical soy based infant formula: 75.5% water; 13% sucrose; 6.6% oleo oil: coconut, high oleic (safflower or sunflower), and soybean oils; 3.8% soy protein isolate; (protein 2.7 g, fat 5.3 g, carbohydrate 10.2, linoleic acid 500 mg); potassium citrate and bicarbonate (potassium 105 mg); monobasic potassium and dibasic calcium phosphates (phosphorous 63 mg); soy lecithin; taurine; calcium carrageenan; calcium hydroxide, chloride and citrate (calcium 90 mg); sodium chloride (sodium 30 mg); L-methionine; zinc (Zn 0.8 mg), ferrous (Fe 1.8 mg), and manganese (Mn 30 .mu.g) sulfates; copper salt (Cu 70 .mu.g); taurine; L-carmiting; potassium iodide (I 9 .mu.g); ascorbic acid (8.3 mg); choline chloride; alpha-tocopheryl acetate (1.4 I.U.); niacinamide (750 .mu.g); vitamin A palmitate and beta-carotene (300 I.U.); calcium pantothenate (450 .mu.g); thiamin hydrochloride (100 .mu.g); riboflavin (150 .mu.g); pyridoxine hydrochloride (62.5 .mu.g); vitamin

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K.sub.1 (15 .mu.g); biotin (5.5 .mu.g); vitamin D.sub.3 (60 I.U.); cyanocobalamin (0.3 .mu.g); 10 mg of flavone.

The total daily dose of the compounds of this invention administered to a human in single or in divided doses can be in amounts, for example, from 0.05 to about 500 mg/kg body weight daily or more preferably from about 1 to about 150 mg/kg body weight for oral administration or 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg for parenteral administration daily. Single dose compositions may contain such amounts or submultiples thereof to make up the daily dose.

The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration.

One skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the present invention is well adapted to carry out the objects and obtain the ends and advantages mentioned. While the above description contains many specificities, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of the invention, but rather as an exemplification of preferred embodiments thereof. Changes therein and other uses will occur to those skilled in the art which are encompassed within the spirit of the invention as defined by the scope of the claims and their legal equivalents.

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